

At the risk of wearying you, I have laid my views before you, at considerable length, and you may now observe the nature of the object to which I have devoted (I mean) these cheers. Is it not a glorious good that which I am so warmly recommending? I looked to India with emotions of (cheers), Long, long has penetrated. The study of that country, that God alone has made, the capacity of its soil, its objects, the history of its people, the destinies of its people, the history of its past eight years of life. Long, long ago I made a vow that I would live for the (cheers), Long, long ago I made a vow (cheers). Have I your permission, of that country, (long continued cheers). But let me tell you that I have not only clearly perceived that he who is not made for the good of India, was at the same time the truest and wisest friend of his country, and the most sincere promoter of the extinction of slavery, and the most efficient (cheers). Have I not shown you that the slave trade is a prosperity to England? and that justice to India is a

habitually drawn down, making convenient little wrinkles for the tobacco juice, with which saucy liquid he plentifully besprinkled the cabin floor. We saw at once that he was a good specimen of a large class of American politicians, and so listened to his harangue. We regret that we took no notes of it, but we remember enough for a slight sketch, though we heard indistinctly, and only a part.

"Sir!" said he, "I go for Polk! Let others do as they will, my suffrage are for the man who has guided the Ship of State, thus, through sunshine, and storm, and strife! Look at Mexico!"

Some one ventured to suggest that the invasion of Mexico for the purpose of extending Slavery, was not exactly a good democratic reason for "going for Polk."

"Sir!" he answered, "Mexico is doomed!" The fate of that Republic is sealed by the fat of the God of Battles! In 1811 I read the history of that country, Sir. The haughty, and conquering Pizarro, marched over the dead bodies of the inoffending and massacred people, to the halls of the Montezumas, and overthrew with a warrior's strong right arm a mighty empire. Through blood, and strife, has Mexico achieved her greatness, and through blood, and strife, must she be brought low. A greater than Pizarro ravages in the Halls of the Montezumas. The tyrant Santa Anna bites the dust. A free and mighty Republic has avenged the wrongs of the helpless Indians. The glorious Stars and Stripes float from her towers and battlements, and Liberty has found a resting-place among her swampy rancheros!"

Somebody suggested chappels. The orator turned upon him a withering look of contempt for his impertinence.

The same modest gentleman who had before spoken, hinted something of the necessity of a Wilnot Proviso, as a protection for the Indians.

"Sir!" he proceeded, "we want no Wilnot Proviso. Nothing can stop the progress of this mighty Republic. The principles of Liberty, from our example, are shaking their foundations the tottering tyrannies of the Old World. Can the throne of England stand much longer? No, Sir! She cherishes enemies within her own bosom."

Will any one venture to say that she has ever conquered Scotland? No, Sir! Will he affirm that Ireland—that gem of the sea, and home of the brave—is a conquered province? No, Sir! Her own sons betrayed her! Then people will arise in their might, and hurl to the earth the throne of England. Encouraged by our example, all over Europe, the people are preparing to achieve their freedom. The serfs of Russia are starting the astonished nobles with the shout, that 'all men are created free and equal'—the watchword of our glorious democracy! And Germany is bidding defiance to the Pope. And Denmark—Yes, Sir! and Denmark is—is—and Switzerland, Sir—Yes, Sir! Switzerland is planting the Standard of Liberty upon her Alpine heights!"

As he lifted his slippers from the cricket, about to leave the boat, with a "good morning Major," to one who sat next him, on three stools and a large portion of the settee, we learned that this specimen of the "unfettered democracy" rejoiced in the title of "Colonel." He should have been, with Liberty, resting among the "rancheros" of Mexico.

Henry Clay's Speech.

The Speech, to which we have given a large portion of this number of our paper, was received in this city on Wednesday morning of last week. We made every effort to lay it before our readers in the last Standard, or in an Extra, but the intervention of a holiday rendered it impossible to procure the amount of printing necessary to be done, without delaying the paper longer than we thought advisable. Many of our readers will, doubtless, not have seen it till they see it here, and, at any rate, it is too important a document not to be put upon record. It is, it will be seen, substantially the same as the report which we gave two weeks since.

JAMES AND LUCRETIA MOTT.—We commend to the attention of our readers the letter on our first page, from Joseph Dagdale to the Bazar. The spirit of the Lord has but lately vessels in Indiana, if there are none better than this Quaker Sargento, who could not give a medical prescription for a heretic. It is, perhaps, fortunate, however, that his conscience took that view of it. We advise all friends who may be travelling without a minute, or in the committal of any such deadly sin, to beware of Dr. Plummer's boluses, should he be disposed to administer any. He might see the way open to help a patient out of this world's meeting more effectually than to leave him to the uncertain action of disease.

SYMPATHY FOR THE POPE.—A great meeting was held in this city on Monday evening, for a public demonstration of sympathy for the Pope of Rome. The meeting was, of course, very large and very enthusiastic; speeches were made, and letters read, and an Address and Resolutions adopted, full of fustian talk of Liberty, Constitutional Freedom, and National Independence. Among the fifty and odd names which appear as connected with the proceedings, in one way or another, there are two or three who are known as in favour of Liberty at home; but there are more distinguished as the friends of a tyranny in the United States, worse than Italy ever saw in her worst days; others who are actually themselves the holders of human beings as chattel slaves; and more still who never have, and never will, give their countenance to any movement aiming at the freedom of the most oppressed class in this country, till they can do so with a little sacrifice of their ease and popularity, as in an expression of their sympathy for the struggles of the oppressed as far off as the Mediterranean. We fancy the Pope would be little flattered by the address and resolutions of this New York meeting, could he know something of the men who composed it.

JAMES CANNINGS FULLER.—We hear with extreme regret, of the death of this good man. The slave had no warmer friend, and the cause of reform generally, no more sincere advocate. Mr. Fuller was an Englishman by birth, but from principle, a consistent republican. He left his own country, where his wealth gave him a high social position, to reside in one where he hoped freedom meant something more than a flourish of words. He never forgot to uphold the principles which led him to seek a home among strangers. He died at Skaneateles, on the 25th ult. after a painful illness of but a few hours' duration. His age was 54 years.

The Baltimore Correspondent of the Era says, that Isaac Shaw, (coloured), and Henry Shaw, (white), charged with aiding the escape of slaves, have been acquitted. The special charge against the latter was, that he cut an iron collar from the neck of a slave boy.

A number of our subscribers in Pennsylvania and parts adjacent, will find their bills enclosed in this week's paper; the amount of which they are respectfully requested to remit, by mail or otherwise, to J. M. McKim, 31, North 5th street, Philadelphia.

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—Gen. Lane, in one of his official despatches, thus describes one of those pleasant scenes which Anglo-Saxonism is enacting in Mexico, to fulfil its "manifest destiny." We think the Rev. Mr. Headley need not go back to the times of the good pastor Arnold to find fit subjects for his pen. The General says:

"Now ensued one of the most beautiful sights conceivable. Every gun was served with the utmost rapidity; and the crash of the walls and roofs of houses when struck by our shot and shells, was mingled with the roar of our artillery. The bright light of the moon enabled us to direct our shots to the most thickly populated parts of the town."

Gen. SAM Houstoun has been nominated for President of the Union by a democratic convention at San Antonio, Texas. The Tribune asks which of his wives in the event of his election, shall be President—the Tennesseean, the Quaker, or the Texan? If the unconstitutional test of consanguinity is to be applied to candidates for high offices, the list to choose from will be a

small one. The Tribune, in hinting at the necessity of any such old fashioned morality, is treading on the toes of a great many of its best friends.

Notes on New Books.

Harper's Illustrated Catalogue.—This is something new in the shape of a catalogue. It is a very beautiful book. The illustrations are among the best examples of wood engravings that have been produced in this country, being specimen cuts from the numerous illustrated works which have recently been issued by the great publishing house in Cliff street. Among them are some beautiful pictures from the elegant edition of "Thompson's Seasons," which has just been issued, a republication from the London illustrated edition, edited by Bolton Corney, and some exquisitely engraved vignettes from Miss Pardee's History of Louis XIV. The Catalogue is well arranged, with an index, and it contains a list of more than eight hundred distinct works published by the Harpers, comprising books in every department of human knowledge.—a.

Life and Opinions of Julius Melbourn: with sketches of the Lives and Characters of Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, John Randolph, and several other eminent American Statesmen. Edited by a late Member of Congress. Syracuse: Published by Hall & Dickson; New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.: 1847.

An ex-member of Congress, the Hon. Mr. Hammond, of this State, is, we understand, not the editor merely but the author of this book. He doubts, in his preface, whether the publishers will receive a very large share of public patronage, for a work in which neither the faults of two political parties are spared; in which the North is accused of base subservience to the South; the South of unjust and tyrannical laws, and a gross violation of human rights; and the Church of being governed by motives of expediency. And certainly, an author who indulges in so sweeping a condemnation of the sovereign people, geographically, politically, and spiritually, stands a good chance of being denounced at once as a traitor to his country, and an infidel to all religion, and of being punished in the most severe, and most American manner—a want of customers. He makes one plea, however, in mitigation of punishment, which, probably, will not be disregarded—he abuses the Abolitionists. This alone will recommend him to mercy. Our chief complaint against him is, not that he abuses the Abolitionists, but that he knows so little about them. We protest, on their behalf, against the assumption that the Liberty party of this State is a fair type of the Anti-Slavery of the country, or that Mr. Lewis Tappan, and Mr. Alvan Stewart, are its best and most distinguished representatives.

The story of Julius Melbourn, which occupies about one fourth of the book, is an ingenious web of the common incidents of a slave's life, all which might have belonged to a single individual. Some that are here related may seem to those who know little of Slavery, to border on the romantic, but we are sure, that from our slender stock of material, we could have furnished the author with actual occurrences, far more strange, terrible, and touching, than any of those for which he has drawn on his imagination. Melbourn, a bright mulatto, is represented as having been born a slave, of a slave-mother, and an unknown father. From the former he was parted in early childhood, by her sale to the Southwest, and he was soon after bought and adopted by a benevolent English woman, who gave him a good education, and at her death, a comfortable fortune. He married one of his own colour, a slave of a neighbouring planter. This planter was his friend, and had promised him the freedom of his betrothed. Sudden death, induced by the bad conduct of a profligate son-in-law, prevented the fulfilment of the benevolent intentions of her master, and left the future wife of Melbourn at the mercy of a scoundrel. He refused to sell her for a wife, or as a wife, and she was at length sold, in his absence, to a slave trader, who hurried her to New Orleans, where her beauty would command a ready and advantageous market. Melbourn followed, but being without his free papers, was thrown, at the instigation of the trader, into prison as a fugitive. When he recovered his liberty and was enabled to trace his wife from plantation to plantation, it was only to learn that, impelled by cruelty and insult, to which none but slave-women are subjected, she had, as was supposed, committed suicide. Years afterward, however, when visiting, with his sons, the scene of the supposed death of his wife, he accidentally found her. She had been rescued from self-destruction by a Quaker, and had ever since resided in her family as a relation—a deception easily practised, as the slave was, to all appearance, a white woman.

We give here a bare sketch of the main incidents, of which the author has made an interesting tale. Well written as it is, however, and carefully put together, by an educated man, it has nothing of the interest possessed by either the narrative of Douglass or of Brown. We doubt, indeed, if any man, however ingenious, can invent any credible slave story which shall equal in interest, the plain unvarnished tale of an actual slave, whose life has not been passed on a single plantation. Slavery has incidents, daily and hourly almost, which no writer of fiction, who valued his reputation, would dare to invent. The larger portion of the volume before us is taken up with descriptions of interviews with public men in this country, and dissertations of events of public interest and importance. The author had something to say upon various topics, or wished perhaps, to amuse himself by writing his reminiscences and opinions, and tells the story of Julius Melbourn, to insure him an audience. We wish him a good one, for he has certainly made a very readable book, but trust that before he writes another, which shall profess to give any account of the Abolitionists, he will take the trouble to ask the first Abolitionist—who was he before '40, the date of birth of the Anti-Slavery cause, the date of birth—he might also ask of the death and burial—of the Liberty party, and whether the latter was found in one hundred letters to testify. Mr. Shaw's sermon, or in any way imitated an interest in our cause, the presentation of the Address of the Committee of the 14th A. S. Bazar to their respective congregations for the purpose of obtaining in each church a special effort during the coming two months, in aid of the Bazar.

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try in the villages and monasteries, which of which were overthrown.

Canceled did Cerrano on the 4th inst.

The N. O. Picayune, Extra, published on the afternoon of the 23d has arrived from Mexico.

The propeller Edith departed from New Orleans from Vera Cruz, the 8th bringing two days' later news.

A letter from Queretara, dated the 25th, two days later, says that several persons had been taken to the city, and several others on the way, and it was believed that very soon there would be sufficient to open the session.

The first business is the election of a President. The candidates are Pena, Almonte and Herrera.

News had reached there of certain designs of stock jobbers at the capital to form Mexico into two great States, and annex them to the American Union.

The Razonador, newspaper, maintains opinions that this is a new party.

The *droz* lists states the number of Mexican troops now in the *Iriz*, at different stations, at thirty-one thousand.

A letter from the National Bridge, dated 8th, gives late news of Gen. Patterson's march from there without molestation to his headquarters at Santa Anna's residence.

Col. Hughes' command was still there.

Gen. Patterson had received a visit from a commissioner of Padre Jarauna with Peace propositions—the Padre being tired of war, wishing to come under the protection of our government—Gen. Patterson coolly told the commissioner if Jarauna wished to return to Vera Cruz as a good citizen, to disperse his command and proceed there peacefully, and no one would molest him, adding that he should have no quarrel with him.

The train was to proceed with the 5th Division Baltimore battalion.

The reported fight between Jarauna and Zenobia is confirmed. Jarauna was wounded, which is the supposed cause of his retreat.

The health of Col. Hughes' command was generally good—some fifty only sick.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 8th, states that goods forwarded to the interior, via Orizaba, are no longer taxed by the Mexican authorities, showing that the guerrilla force is getting weaker.

Vera Cruz and the country around is getting wonderfully Americanized.

Col. Dominguez's spy company left on the 7th, with dispatches for Gen. Scott.

Gen. Taylor had been taken place among the Mexicans at Chihuahua, and the American residents there forced to fly to escape being massacred, leaving much of their property behind.

Col. Easton was mustering a force to march against the insurgents, and a battle was shortly expected to take place.

Later dates have been received from Santa Fe reaching to the 19th of October.

Col. Newby was about moving southward to avoid a threatened rebellion.

At Los Vegas, 12 Government wagons, with an escort of 100 men, were passed. This train had had several skirmishes with roving parties of Mexicans and Indians. They had killed a number of their enemies and captured many horses, without the loss of a man.

General Items.

A reward of \$500 is offered in Washington for the apprehension of a runaway slave, named George Washington.

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In this case a singular fact was disclosed, viz: a slave being so white that he could pass anywhere for a white man, and who was supposed to be such when he was taken into the employ of the steamer and carried out of the State. The slave had been permitted to hire himself on boats trading to places where Slavery does not exist, and to remain there till he chose to leave, and the court expressed great doubts whether his master could exercise ownership over him afterwards.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For Standard, from November 22d, to 30th, 1847.

440 Jos. Sanford, Clinton, N. Y. \$1 00
442 Samuel Ferguson, Onondaga, N. Y. 1 00
440 Frederick Brown, Onondaga, N. Y. 1 00
440 Thomas H. Rogers, " 1 00
444 B. H. Jones, Troy, N. Y. 25
440 S. W. Hart, Lowell, Mass. 25
429 Stephen Mathews, Painesville, O. 2 00
422 L. Tilton, South Thompson, O. 1 00
508 Daniel Ricketson, New Bedford, Mass. 1 00
438 Lyman Hall, Nashua, N. H. 1 00
441 G. R. Freeman, " 1 00
355 John T. Hallock, Milton, N. Y. 1 00
398 T. Fawcett, Brockton, N. Y. 25
441 Ira Ladd, Brewster, N. Y. 1 00
438 Daniel Trimble, New York, 1 00

Total, \$14 00

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—By the post-office law now in force, publishers of newspapers are permitted to send, in their papers to subscribers, bills unsolicited, but a receipted bill subjects the receiver to letter postage. Our subscribers, therefore, will find a bill, unrecalled of course, in their papers at the expiration of the time to which they have paid. The amount received for subscription is acknowledged above, and the whole number of the paper to which each subscriber has paid precedes his name.

NOTICES.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR AT WEST WINFIELD. On January 26th and 27th, 1848.

The friends of the slave are invited to make preparations for our next Fair, to be held at the time above mentioned. There is no time to be lost. The slave is still a woman, a wife, a mother, a friend, a neighbor, a fellow-being, a fellow-sufferer, a fellow-oppressor. Woman, a wife, a mother, a friend, a neighbor, a fellow-being, a fellow-sufferer, a fellow-oppressor. In the name of these outraged ones, we ask each and all of you to do something, do what you can, do what you feel, do what you have time, do what you have power, do what you have influence, do what you have money, do what you have skill, do what you have strength, do what you have courage, do what you have love, do what you have faith, do what you have hope, do what you have charity, do what you have mercy, do what you have compassion, do what you have pity, do what you have sympathy, do what you have fellowship, do what you have communion, do what you have unity, do what you have peace, do what you have love, do what you have faith, do what you have hope, do what you have charity, do what you have mercy, do what you have compassion, do what you have pity, do what you have sympathy, do what you have fellowship, do what you have communion, do what you have unity, do what you have peace, do what you have love, do what you have faith, do what you have hope, do what you have charity, do what you have mercy, do what you have compassion, do what you have pity, do what you have sympathy, do what you have fellowship, do what you have communion, do what you have unity, do what you have peace, do what you have love, do what you have faith, do what you have hope, do what you have charity, do what you have mercy, do what you have compassion, do what you have pity, do what you have sympathy, do what you have fellowship, do what you have communion, do what you have unity, do what you have peace, do what you have love, do what you have faith, do what you have hope, do what you have charity, do what you have mercy, do what you have compassion, do what you have pity, do what you have sympathy, do what you have fellowship, do what you have communion, do

